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2. ~~Miss Kelly~~

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EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1962

Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

E G H A M , S U R R E Y

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1962

BY

C.A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report on the state of the health of the district for the year 1962.

The vital statistics call for little comment except to note once again the absence of maternal deaths and to record the lowest infant mortality rate yet seen as represented by the deaths of only two children under one year of age during the first month of life.

The increased availability of the Sabin poliomyelitis vaccine for oral use has been helpful in sustaining the degree of protection we can now offer to the public against this disease and it is estimated that approximately 94.9% children up to 20 years of age and 62.2% of those between the ages of 20 and 30 years are adequately safeguarded. To achieve and maintain this level of immunity deserves very sincere recognition of the helpful and continuing efforts by all those concerned with the scheme and of the public who now regard the procedures as essential if this preventable disease is to be kept in abeyance. At the beginning of the year there was a continuing demand for vaccination against smallpox owing to the appearance of the disease in parts of the country. As two possible contacts with infection in the North were in a teachers' training college, they were admitted to the Isolation Hospital where after vaccination they were kept under "surveillance" for a short period. At the moment it is against smallpox that the district's immunity level is at its lowest and the need for vaccination at about one year of age and again at the commencement of school life should become a routine habit for parents to adopt rather than the sudden demand for protection which manifested itself in January in common with most areas in the County.

The district's continuing interest in the welfare of old people has been maintained in a variety of ways and especially perhaps through the Old People's Welfare Committee who in many ways co-ordinate and seek to deploy such help and money as is available

in an economic way. In the latter half of the year the completion of the first phase in the building of the flats for elderly persons at Aldwyn Court, Englefield Green, was seen.

I would indeed wish to record the conscientious way in which the Senior Public Health Inspector and his staff have applied themselves to their many duties, embarrassed though they have been on several occasions by ill health in the Department.

In conclusion may I thank the Council, the Clerk and Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the general practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. McPHERSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

Egham Urban District Council

Public Health Staff :

Medical Officer of Health : C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

(who is also the Medical Officer for the N.W. Division of the
County Council and the Medical Officer of Health of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council and the
Bagshot Rural District Council).

Senior Public Health Inspector : F. G. BRITCHER, M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I., Certificate of the R.S.I.
and S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other
Foods Inspectors Certificate of
R.S.I.

Second Public Health Inspector : J. M. A. FABEL, M.A.P.H.I., Cer-
tificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,
Meat and other Foods Inspectors
Certificate of R.S.I., Smoke In-
spectors Certificate of R.S.H.

Third Public Health Inspector . W. R. W. SHATTOCK, Certificate
of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

Clerks : Miss D. WINGFIELD.

Miss J. WHITE (until 11th February, 1962).

Mrs. A. BENSON (from 26th February until 31st
October, 1962).

Mrs. V. CHILDS (part-time, from 5th April, 1962).

Miss S. WEIGHTMAN (from 27th August, 1962).

Mrs. J. KINCHIN (from 5th November, 1962).

Rodent Operator : D. N. HACKETT.

SECTION A

STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1962	...	...	...	...	...	31,150
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1962						8,521
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1962	...			...		£517,176
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1963	...		...	...	...	£2,160

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

				Average for five years		
				1962	1961	1957-61
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year)				31,150	31,120	29,796
Comparability Factors						
Births	...	...	...	0.94	0.94	—
Deaths	...	...	...	0.96	1.01	—
Live Births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	466	478	457.8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	16	24	22.0
Total	...	...	...	482	502	479.8
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	15.47	16.13	16.10
Corrected	...	...	...	14.55	15.16	—
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births				3.32	4.78	4.59
Still births						
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	5	7.2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	1	0.4
Total	...	...	...	7	6	7.6
Total live and still births				489	508	487.4
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births				14.31	11.81	15.59
Deaths				332	333	312.2
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)						
Crude	...	...	...	10.66	10.70	10.48
Corrected	...	...	...	10.23	10.81	—

				Average for five years		
				1962	1961	1957-61
Deaths of infants under one year of age						
Legitimate	...	...	...	2	9	6.8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0	0
Total	...	...	...	2	9	6.8
Death rate of infants under one year of age						
All infants per 1,000 live births				4.15	17.93	14.17
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			...	4.29	18.83	14.85
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			...	—	—	—
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age						
	...	...	...	1	6	—
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)						
	...	...	...	2.07	11.95	—
Deaths of infants under one week of age						
	...	...	...	1	6	—
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)						
	...	...	...	2.07	11.95	—
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)						
			...	16.36	23.62	—
Maternal mortality (including abortion)						
Number of deaths	...	...	...	0	0	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

<i>Causes of Death</i>				<i>Males Females Total</i>		
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases...			—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	2	2	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...			4	2	6
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast...	...	...	—	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	...	...	—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	13	15	28
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	3	—	3
16.	Diabetes	...	...	1	5	6
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	11	30	41
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	40	27	67
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	4	6
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	23	27	50
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	8	11	19
22.	Influenza	...	...	1	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	5	15	20
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	9	4	13
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system...			1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	2	1	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...			12	16	28
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	4	4	8
34.	All other accidents...	...	...	4	6	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	—	3	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—
Total from all causes				149	183	332

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1962

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths All Causes	
England and Wales ...	18.0	0.33	11.9	21.4
Egham—Crude rates ...	15.5	0.23	10.7	4.2
Corrected rates	14.6		10.2	

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom, Guildford or Reading or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

General Hospitals.

The following General Hospitals are mainly used by the general public in the district :—

	Bed Complement
King Edward VII Hospital (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	399
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	502
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	386
Egham Cottage Hospital	20
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14

Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw (telephone number : Ottershaw 327), is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district.

Miniature Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car park every Monday from 3.45 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. These visits are intended primarily for patients referred by their own general practitioner, but attention is also given to any member of the general public who wishes to have a chest X-ray. A summary of the work done during the year is as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
General practitioner referrals	265	263	528
General public attendances	557	660	1217

From the general practitioner referrals two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and four cases of lung cancer were discovered, all in men, and from the general public attendances one case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a woman was found.

Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council with the good services of the District Nursing Association maintains six trained nurses who per-

form combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows :—

R. Isherwood	52, Kingsley Avenue, Englefield Green (Retired 30th November, 1962)	... Egham 4282
E. Beckwith	Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe	... Chertsey 2330
A. J. Buley	7, Cottage Farm Way, Thorpe	... Chertsey 2344
J. Thomas	6, Spring Rise, Egham	... Egham 2306
I. M. Kiddle	32, Trumps Green Avenue Virginia Water	... Wentworth 2133
K. Hall	1, Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe	... Staines 53456

Home Help Service

The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking, a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.

The "Neighbourly" Home Help Scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Help.

In an endeavour to deal more adequately with the problem of sub-standard premises, and where conditions had fallen below the normal standard of hygiene, the County Council introduced a system for making extra payments initially to Home Helps to clear up the premises and an additional plus rate where there was a continuing need to bring the premises up to a reasonable standard.

Clinic and other Treatment Centres

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical, ante-natal, maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental, remedial exercises and speech defect clinics. These, in the main, are operated from the Drill Hall, Kings Road, Egham.

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician whose Chest Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Clinic Sessions are as follows :—

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

(Telephones : Main Clinic — Egham 2341
Dental Clinic — Egham 2446)

Ante-Natal	- - - -	Every Monday	2-3 p.m.
School Dental :			
Fillings and Inspections	- -	Every Tuesday	9.30 a.m.-12
(by appointment only)	- -	Every Thursday	1.30-4 p.m.
Gas Dental :			
(by appointment only)	- -	Alternate Tuesdays	9.30 a.m.-12

Dental, Expectant and Nursing Mothers and under Fives
 (by appointment only) - - 2nd and 4th Mondays
 in the month 2-4 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation and Pre-School Clinic for Toddlers
 (by appointment only) - - Every 3rd Wednesday
 in the month 9.30 a.m.-12

School Medical Clinic - - Every Friday 9.30 a.m.-12

Infant Welfare Centre - - Every Friday 2-4 p.m.

Eye Clinic
 (by reference from A.M.O.) - 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays
 in the month 1.45-3.45 p.m.

Speech Defect Class
 (by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-12
 2-4 p.m.

Remedial Exercises Class
 (by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Wednesday 1.30-4 p.m.

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

Remedial Exercises Class
 (by reference from A.M.O.) - Every Wednesday 9.30-11 a.m.

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic - - Every Tuesday 2-4 p.m.

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic - - Every Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic - - Every Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation - - 1st Wednesday
 in the month 10 a.m.-12

Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic - - 2nd and 4th Wednesday
 in the month 2-4 p.m.

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3510).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held each Thursday between 1.55 and 4.40 p.m. at The Clinic, Kings Road, Egham. Two chiropodists are in attendance at each session, except in a few cases where five Thursdays fall in one month, when on the fourth Thursday the number of chiropodists is reduced to one ; it is hoped that it may

soon be possible to have two chiropodists on this session also. Five rounds a month are arranged for domiciliary treatments. Applications for assistance and details regarding this scheme may be obtained from the Local Information Centre, Council Offices, High Street, Egham.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

No case came within the scope of this Act during the year.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. The supply is drawn from the River Thames ; routine bacteriological examinations of the raw water are carried out every week, and of the treated water every day. In addition, samples from each of the Company's reservoirs are examined every week. Monthly check samples are sent to the County's Public Health Laboratories for chemical and bacteriological examination. A typical report upon such analyses reads as follows :—

“Chemical Results in parts per million

Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	Clear and bright
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Colour	...	...	...	...	...	4
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	11
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	580
Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	400
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	36
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	190
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	...	285
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	190
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	95
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	5.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.000
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	...	...	1.2
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.060
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Metals—Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead	...	...	...	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar—

1 day at 37°C.
0 per ml.

2 days at 37°C.
0 per ml.

3 days at 20°C.
1 per ml.

Present in Absent from Probable No.

Presumptive Coli-aerogenes

reaction — ml. 100 ml. 0 per 1000-ml.

Bact. coli. (Type I) — ml. 100 ml. 0 per 100 ml.

Cl. welchii reaction 100 ml. 10 ml.

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results show effective treatment and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes''.

The fluorine content of the water lies between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of about fifty properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply, whether from choice or because no mains supply is available (all dwelling-houses in the district have a supply of mains water in pipes in the houses. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes but this form of supply exists on about forty caravan sites. During the year 145 premises, mostly new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

Forty-one samples for bacteriological examination were taken from certain premises not provided with a mains supply. Of these twenty-four were reported as satisfactory, one as suspicious and sixteen as unsatisfactory. The samples were collected from thirty-five properties, and in twenty-two of these the supply could be regarded as satisfactory.

At the request of the occupiers, six samples of mains water were taken from three residential properties for bacteriological examination ; all were of excellent quality.

In co-operation with the Surrey County Council's Chemist various samples continued to be taken from wells and lakes in the vicinity of a large experimental refuse tip, as a check on the effect that tipping operations were having upon the quality of the underground water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

Details of the scheme for the extension of the Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works were nearing completion, and it is possible that work upon this scheme, upon which the future of so much of this Council's sewerage proposals depend, may commence late in 1963.

Drainage and Sewerage

During the year final details of the scheme for the relief of the main drainage scheme and for the main drainage of part of the Wentworth Estate were prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers, and tenders are due to be submitted early in 1963. This should allow work to commence towards the middle of the year.

Further consideration was given to a scheme for the sewerage of the Thorpe Ward, a scheme which through no fault of the Council has been repeatedly postponed for a variety of reasons for some twenty-five years. As the year ended the Council had instructed their Consulting Engineers to prepare a further scheme, and it is to be hoped that this time nothing will arise to prevent the scheme from coming to fruition at an early date.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The cesspool emptying service was in heavier demand than ever ; the volume of sewage removed during the year again rose by half a million gallons to the total of 6,944,700 gallons. Over-time was necessary throughout the year, and despite all efforts there were again periods when arrears were considerable and complaints justifiable. The fleet of vehicles remained at five though one sixteen year old 800 gallon cesspool emptier fitted with night soil emptying equipment was replaced by a similar vehicle except that a diesel engine was specified. Only two vehicles still have petrol engines and in the course of time these also will be replaced by diesel.

Consideration has often been given to the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme for the employees engaged on this work. During the year the Council finally agreed to introduce such a scheme for a trial period and the scheme came into operation during October. The scheme provides for a collective bonus to be paid calculated on a gallonage basis. At its introduction the men were unenthusiastic but after a few weeks when they found that worth-while bonuses could be obtained they became more enthusiastic and the scheme had settled down by the end of the year showing a regular increased rate of output. It is also hoped that the extra money which the men can now earn will materially reduce labour difficulties.

Rivers and Streams

No cases of direct pollution of the main rivers or streams were noted during the year, but once again minor incidents of the pollution of ditches by effluent from septic tanks arose.

Closet Accommodation

The service for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward once weekly by means of a cesspool emptier fitted with night soil emptying equipment continued without complaint. Gradually pail closets are being replaced by more modern sanitation and the number of premises now served by this service declined again to about one hundred, many of these being caravans.

REFUSE DISPOSAL, 1962

Report of the Engineer and Surveyor

Since the completion of the wet tipping programme at Ten Acre Lane site in December 1961, refuse has been tipped at the Callow Hill Sandpit. This is a dry pit and tipping has been controlled in accordance with the appropriate recommendations of the Ministry of Health.

During 1962 approximately 66,350 tons of refuse were tipped at Callow Hill. Of this quantity approximately 41,000 tons were brought in by Messrs. Drinkwater whose contract to deposit refuse at the Egham tip terminated at the end of the year.

The quantity of refuse tipped at Callow Hill in subsequent years will therefore be correspondingly reduced.

Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	-	-	-	11,700
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	-	-	-	950 cu. yds.
Number of lorries	-	-	-	6
Number of collectors (excluding drivers)	-	-	-	24

Salvage : The salvaging of various materials (mainly paper and cardboard) by a Contractor continued until May when it was decided that, for a number of reasons, the agreement by which he was allowed to operate at the Tip was terminated. No salvage was collected after May.

In October an Incentive Bonus Scheme for Refuse Collection Personnel was introduced and the results during the three months trial period until the end of the year were encouraging ; a regular weekly collection being maintained in all areas until the last week in December when the weather was so exceptionally severe.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following inspections were made during the year :—

Public Health Acts

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	390
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	434
Infestation	...	...	...	...	121
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	180
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	112
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	...	546
Refuse	...	...	...	...	305
Watercourses, etc.	...	...	...	...	21
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	83
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	146

Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	79
Housing Acts					
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	115
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	72
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	8
Food and Drugs Act, etc.					
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	162
Food Sampling	...	...	...	...	95
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	191
Other Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	60
Factories Act					
Factories	...	...	...	...	59
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	15
Egham U.D.C. Act					
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	13
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	6
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	81
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	137
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	5
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	3065
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	218
					<hr/>
TOTAL					... 6719
					<hr/>

Action Taken

111 Informal Notices were served and 110 were complied with during the year.

17 Statutory Notices were served and 16 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

This service continued on much the same lines as before, except that experience showed that the current volume of work was insufficient to justify the filling of the vacancy caused by the resignation of the rodent officer towards the end of 1961. The staff engaged on this work is now therefore one rodent operator only.

Three existing contracts which expired during the year were not renewed but six were renewed for a further period and one new one taken on, the total sum involved amounting to £67, rather less than in previous years.

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year :

No. of properties inspected				
(a)	As a result of complaints	...	...	318
(b)	Otherwise	...	...	646
				<hr/>
Total				964
Number of properties found to be infested				
(a)	By rats	...	...	404
(b)	By mice	...	...	58
				<hr/>
Total				462
Number of infested properties treated				...
				455
Number of "block control" schemes carried out (2 or more premises treated jointly)...				...
				48
Number of infested properties reported to Agricultural Executive Committee				...
				—
Joint operations with neighbouring local authorities or Agricultural Executive Committee				...
				—

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Two cases of bed bug infestation were reported during the year, one in a Council house and the other in a private house. They were dealt with by spraying with an insecticide which consisted basically of D.D.T. in kerosene.

CONTROL OF OTHER PESTS

Assistance continued to be given upon request in the control of other insect pests, but was sought during the year only in the case of wasps or bees. In all sixty-two such infestations were dealt with using the most suitable in each case of a wide selection of insecticides in powder, liquid, or smoke form. The policy of limiting practical assistance to those cases where the nest was in a building or in some position where it was a danger to the public was continued, and advisory leaflets were issued in all other cases. The charge of 2/6 per nest was continued, and the service given was again most acceptable to those needing it.

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Ninety-eight premises are on the register, viz. :—

Garages and motor repairers	...	...	20
Engineers other than above	...	...	23
Bakehouses	...	...	4
Builders	...	...	32
Miscellaneous Trades	...	...	19

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	76	59	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	1	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises) ...	21	8	—	—
TOTAL	98	67	—	—

Defects Found

	Number of Cases in which Defects were found			Number of Cases in which prosecutions were Instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	2	—
not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	2	—

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

As in previous years the only real complaints of atmospheric pollution arose over bonfires or improvised incinerators for the destruction of paper or cardboard and other waste, vertical boilers for steam raising in connection with the cooking of pigswill, and the pungent odours inseparable from this latter activity. All the complaints were dealt with informally but in any case it is doubtful whether any statutory powers could have been brought to bear. Pig keepers are constantly advised to fire their boilers with coke rather than the mixture of nondescript coal, old road blocks, and any other combustible waste which happens to be available, and several have been ready to co-operate when approached in a reasonable manner. Efforts to persuade them to cook their swill in covered tanks have been less successful.

Once again through the co-operation of architects and builders it was possible to secure a suitable increase in the height of proposed new chimneys in a few cases where the deposited plans showed them to be of a height considered to be inadequate.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned swimming pools, mostly open air, but only one is open to the public. This pool is very carefully maintained and samples from it have shown consistently good results for some years. In all, twenty-four samples of swimming bath water were taken and the results were satisfactory in twenty-two of them. The other two were both taken from a private pool and showed the water to be of doubtful quality. Advice as to remedial measures was offered. This service continued to be greatly appreciated by the owners of the pools.

SCHOOLS

There are six primary, three secondary and six private schools. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

Only one school now remains without main drainage, that at Thorpe, but except that the drainage system discharges to a cesspool instead of a sewer the buildings and facilities are modern. The cesspool needs emptying weekly but the work is carried out outside normal school hours to minimise the nuisance and disturbance which arises from this operation.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year licences were in force for twenty-four sites with existing user rights covering a total of one hundred and eighty-two caravans and for eleven unauthorised sites, covering a total of one hundred and forty-three caravans.

Efforts were made throughout the year to ensure that conditions imposed when the licences were issued were being complied with. Improvements were secured, though slowly, but certain requirements were still outstanding at the end of the year. Legal proceedings were taken against two proprietors for failing to comply with licence conditions.

Particular difficulty was experienced in enforcing the "run-down" condition on some of the unauthorised sites, chiefly due to the deliberate lack of co-operation by certain proprietors. The successful legal proceedings taken against two of the worst offenders did appear to have a somewhat chastening effect on the proprietors concerned. By the end of the year the number of caravans on sites affected by the "run-down" clause had been reduced to 116.

Legal proceedings, resulting in a conviction and a fine, were also taken against the owner of land on which seven caravans were sited for a period during the year. The site was in fact cleared the day before the court hearing.

Other legal proceedings during the year against the occupiers of moveable dwellings were in respect of caravans sited on the verge in Chertsey Lane, following eviction from various sites. At one

time three caravans were so stationed, but one of these was removed before the date fixed for the court hearing and no further action in this case was taken. The other two vans were still there at the end of the year, despite two convictions and fines against the occupier of one of the vans and a conviction and fine in the case of the other.

HAIRDRESSERS

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, twenty-three hairdressers or barbers are now registered.

SECTION D

The year 1962 showed once again the difficulty of preparing an accurate programme for unfit houses, and it has been found that in this matter a degree of finality can never be reached. All the unfit houses included in the return made in 1955 have long since been dealt with together with several others found from time to time to fall into that category. During the year the Minister pressed for a further programme for dealing with any remaining unfit houses or an assurance that all unfit houses had been dealt with at any rate for the time being. It is interesting to note that four further unfit houses were found between the time of informing the Minister that all unfit houses had been dealt with for the time being, and the end of the year.

During the year Demolition Orders were made in respect of six houses, and a Closing Order on one house. An Undertaking not to re-let was accepted in the case of one house. Eight families totalling twenty-six persons were rehoused by the Council from unfit dwellings. Thirteen dwellings, including an old converted motor coach which has stood upon a plot of land for many years were demolished. Also included among this total of thirteen dwellings demolished are seven dwellings which had been acquired in the past by the Council and which were agreed by the Council in 1961 upon my official certificate to be in a state where they were no longer fit for habitation.

Statistics regarding the inspection of dwelling-houses, action taken, and the provision of new housing accommodation are given below in the usual form.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	78
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	505
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	9
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	24

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	9
(4) Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	41
2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers...	42
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners ...	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners...	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners ...	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners...	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	13
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was received from the Owners...	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit ...	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
(6) Number of dwelling-houses acquired by Local Authority in lieu of making of Demolition Orders ...	—
D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

4. Progress in Housing

(1) Houses erected during the year :					
(a) by the local authority	...	...	...	...	19
(b) by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	85
(2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year :					
(a) by local authority	...	...	...	...	49
(b) by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	75

5. Applications for Accommodation

At 30th September, the latest date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 543 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows :—

Main List	...	...	...	...	139
Subsidiary List	...	...	...	...	119
Deferred List	...	...	...	...	285
					<hr/>
Total	...				543
					<hr/>

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the following categories :—

Grocers and General Provisions	...	...	...	56
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	20
Butchers	...	...	...	14
Wet Fish and Poultry	...	...	...	7
Fried Fish	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	8
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	...	15
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	...	...	...	30
Public Houses	...	...	...	35
Off Licences	...	...	...	11
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	11
Cafes	...	...	...	26
Canteens (including Schools)	...	...	...	33
Clubs	...	...	...	9
Food Hawkers Storage Premises	...	...	...	6
Dairies	...	...	...	2
Chemists	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous (Nursing Homes, etc.)	...	...	...	10

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream—

Grocers and General Provisions	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	2
Cafes	...	...	2

Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream—

Grocers and General Provisions	...	...	41
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	6
Fishmongers	...	...	3
Bread and Cake Shops	...	...	4
Confectioners	...	...	25
Off Licences	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	5

Manufacture of Sausages	3
-------------------------	-----	-----	---

Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food	...	2
--	-----	---

Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	4
--	---

Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Foods	3
---	-----	-----	---

Manufacture of Preserved Foods	2
--------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Ice Cream

Most of the ice cream retailed in the district is manufactured elsewhere, mostly by a few large firms; much of it is sold pre-packed by these firms and is almost invariably of a satisfactory standard. Ice cream continues to be manufactured on a relatively small scale by one cafe using “complete cold mix”; all samples from this producer were satisfactory. Ice cream is sold by several dealers who come into the district from premises in other areas with mobile vans of varying types and standards. In the past most of them have sold pre-packed goods and gave little cause for concern, but recently the trend has been towards loose ice cream and especially to soft ice cream manufactured on the vehicle. The hazards to health must be increased by this multiplication of production units working away from base and therefore supervision, but conditions found on these vehicles have been reasonably satisfactory. Most of the trade in this district from these vehicles seems to be done in the afternoon or evening and at week-ends and the problem of obtaining routine samples for bacteriological examination at a time acceptable to the Public Health Laboratory remains virtually unsolved.

During the year 26 samples of ice cream were collected for examination by the Methylene Blue Test, with the following results :—

		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice Cream	...	22 (84%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	—

Milk Supply

Two premises are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, as “dairies”. Both are used by fairly large “distributors” and almost all the milk is received in bottle from depots outside the district.

The Senior Public Health Inspector continues to act as agent for the County Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of taking routine samples of milk and supervising the holders of licences to use special designations. A few more traders were so licensed during the year bringing the numbers operative in the district to the following figures.

Special Designation	No. of Licences
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised	...
Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised	...
Pasteurised and Sterilised	...
Pasteurised	...
Sterilised	...
	4
	10
	1
	3
	7
	—
	25
	—

Samples were taken as follows :—

				Pasteurised	T.T. Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested	Sterilised	Total
No. of samples tested	...	...	...	19	19	2	22	66
Methylene Blue Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	19	19	2	—	40
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphatase Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	19	19	—	—	38
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Turbidity Test :								
Passed	...	...	...	—	—	—	22	22
Failed	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

Samples for biological examination continued to be taken quarterly from two farms from which tuberculin tested milk is supplied for consumption without any form of heat treatment. All samples gave negative results.

Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

In addition to the sampling of milk and ice-cream reported upon elsewhere samples were procured for bacteriological examination of other types of food known to be a potential health hazard due to their susceptibility to contamination. No pathogens were found in any of these samples and they may be summarised as follows :—

Frozen whole egg	...	...	...	...	2
Egg albumen	...	...	...	...	2
Synthetic cream	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous bakers confections	...	...	...	...	3

A case of food poisoning in another district in the county was traced to the consumption of baby food beef puree and a survey of possible stockists was carried out in this district. One chemist was found to sell the brand in question and although samples were taken and no food poisoning organisms found the chemist voluntarily surrendered the small existing stock for destruction.

Two samples of pet meat were taken and were found to be free from pathogens. These samples were taken as a result of national concern following the finding of a high percentage of salmonella organisms in poor quality meat which although allegedly fit for human consumption had been imported for the pet trade. The danger in these circumstances is that of cross infection when pet meat is prepared in domestic kitchens under the belief that it is a perfectly safe food.

Meat Inspection

The two privately owned slaughterhouses continued to operate satisfactorily during the year. The larger of the two premises is now used no more than once a week for slaughtering pigs reared in the adjoining piggery.

Details of the number of animals slaughtered and of meat or offal found to be unfit for human consumption are given in the accompanying table. Rejected meat is stained green and allowed to be removed from the slaughterhouse for disposal by sterilisation or by burying on the Council's refuse tip.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs showed a decline and no cases of cysticercus bovis were detected.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	37	—	—	524	2946	—
Number inspected	37	—	—	524	2946	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	493	—
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.2%	—	—	—	16.7%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	75	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.6%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food Inspection

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year, and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit, and which were surrendered to the public health inspectors for destruction or salvage. The list does not include meat or offal rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.

Beef	...	...	...	...	119 lbs. 8 ozs.
Cream, Canned	...	...	...	...	6 ozs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	56 lbs. 8 ozs.
Fruit, Canned	...	...	...	...	45 lbs. 5 ozs.
Lambs' Liver	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.
Meat, Canned and Meat Preparations	...	...	...	...	71 lbs. 9 ozs.
Milk, Canned	...	...	...	...	equivalent 6 pints
Pork	...	...	...	...	76 lbs.
Poultry	...	...	...	...	28 lbs. 8 ozs.
Soup, Canned	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Veal,	...	...	...	...	32 lbs. 8 ozs.
Vegetables, Canned	...	...	...	...	16 lbs. 12 ozs.
Frozen Foods, miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	549 items

With the exception of small amounts released for animal feeding all condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse disposal tip, under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year :—

Articles			Analysed			Adulterated or irregular		Prosecutions	Con- victions
			Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.			Total
Food :									
Almonds, ground	...		I	—	I	—	—	—	—
Beer	...	...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Biscuits	...	...	6	—	6	2	—	2	—
Blackberries, tinned	...		—	I	I	—	—	—	—
Confectionery, flour	...		—	I	I	—	—	—	—
Confectionery, sugar	...		—	I	I	—	—	—	—
Fruit juice	...	...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Honey	...	...	I	—	I	—	—	—	—
Marzipan	...	...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Meat, cooked & prepared			—	I	I	—	—	—	—
Milk	...	...	42	2	44	—	—	—	—
Milk Shake Syrup	...		—	I	I	—	—	—	—
Sausages	...	...	I	—	I	—	—	—	—
Soft Drinks	...	...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Wine	...	...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

Food Hawkers

Under Section 65 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, all hawkers of food within the district are required to register themselves, and the premises used by them as storage accommodation for food, with the Council. During the year 2 applications were approved for registration, bringing the number on the register to 15 persons with premises in the district, and 46 with premises in other districts.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

A few instances of failure to comply with one or other of the requirements of these Regulations were found in food premises, but on being pointed out by the public health inspectors were rectified.

Legal Proceedings

A number of complaints relating to the sale of food or drink was received and investigated particularly concerning dirty milk bottles or the presence of foreign bodies. In most cases informal action was taken but in one instance legal proceedings were authorised under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 in connection with the sale of a loaf of bread containing three fragments of glass. The case itself was not due to be heard until early 1963. A further instance involving the sale of a jar of dairy cream containing a piece of glass was still under investigation at the end of the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of hospital admissions, deaths, comparisons with previous years and age and Ward analyses.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease			Total Cases notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	11	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)			—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	—	—
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	...	...	—	—	20*
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally			—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary	...	...	19	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis		...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic		...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic			1	—	—
Malaria, Induced	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	16	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections		...	—	—	—

* During the year twenty cases of death were classified by the Registrar-General as "Pneumonia". The majority occurred in elderly people.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Classified in Wards

WARD	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pul. T.B.	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Acute Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis
TOWN	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
EGHAM HYTHER	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	4	11	—	2	1	—	15	—
VIRGINIA WATER	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1
THORPE	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals	11	16	—	6	2	1	19	1

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1962 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under										65 and over	Total
	I	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, bacillary ...	—	2	1	6	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	19
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	2	2	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	4	9	4	14	1	5	1	—	—	2	50

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The numbers of cases during the past five years are as follows :—

				1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	14	38	10	2	11
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		...	...	—	1	—	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...		...	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)			...	10	17	7	9	6	
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)			...	—	1	1	1	—	
Measles	...	...	...	25	390	4	627	16
Whooping Cough		...	...	—	9	27	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...		...	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	2
Dysentery, bacillary	...	...	...	7	22	2	14	19
Encephalitis Lethargica	...		...	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic			...	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic			...	—	—	—	—	1	
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...		...	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning		...	...	—	5	—	2	—
Meningococcal Infections	...		...	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Encephalitis		...	...	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS				...	56	485	51	661	56

Scarlet Fever

Eleven cases were notified during the year. It is not nowadays generally necessary to admit such infections to a fever hospital and apart from the mildness of the condition itself it responds very satisfactorily to the newer forms of anti-biotics which, such as penicillin, are nowadays more plentiful.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Sixteen cases were notified. It is customary to admit this disease to hospital only when complications are present, or when there are poor home conditions. It is a desirable practice to have a chest X-ray taken after an attack in a child with any degree of severity and this is invariably done in a hospital, as a routine. With the use of sulphonamides or antibiotics, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

Puerperal Pyrexia

One case was notified during the year.

Pneumonia

Two cases were notified during the year.

Food Poisoning

No cases were notified during the year.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Nineteen cases of this disease were notified. All but one of these occurred in a residential institution for children and were of the variety "Sonnei". As is known, the causal organism has acquired a resistance to sulphonamides and these drugs are no longer considered effective in treatment.

Influenza

One death was reported and two cases notified during the year.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital :—

Chicken Pox and Shingles	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	2
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	1
Pyrexia	...	...	...	1
Smallpox contacts	...	...	...	2
Sonnei Dysentery	...	...	...	2
Staphylococcal Infection	...	...	...	1

Non-Notifiable Conditions

During the year the following cases of non-notifiable conditions were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers :—

Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	47
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	...	...	...	...	1
German Measles	...	...	...	...	277
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	7
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	13

Tuberculosis

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County maintained and Independent Schools and some 307 children were involved. About 62 per cent. of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 95.8 per cent. of the children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 156 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In one Independent School a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was reported in a seven year old boy. X-ray facilities were offered to all members of the Teaching Staff and the results indicated that there was no spread of infection amongst the Staff. The Chest Physician who investigated the incident reported that it was very unlikely that the boy was infectious to other children.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL		4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

No action has been necessary under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Disinfection

No cases of infectious disease requiring the carrying out of terminal disinfection arose during the year.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Under the Ministry of Health's scheme for the payment of fees to general practitioners for notifying details of vaccination or immunisation performed by them the following notifications were received.

Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	1167
Immunisations						
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	23
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined						11
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	...	363
Diphtheria Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	14

In addition vaccination and immunisation work was carried out at the clinics and at the schools. The following is a summary of all work of this nature performed during the year.

			Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 & over
Vaccination	...	...	310	198	363	143
Re-Vaccination	...	...	—	38	313	338
Immunisation—						
Diphtheria						
(Primary)	...	...	—	15	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	24	55	—
Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	—	2	1	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	—	—	—
Combined Diphtheria and						
Whooping Cough						
(Primary)	...	...	11	—	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	20	—	—
Triple Antigen						
(Primary)	...	...	363	43	—	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	30	52	—
Combined Diphtheria and						
Tetanus						
(Primary)	...	...	—	5	19	4
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	15	10	1
Tetanus						
(Primary)	...	...	—	5	30	—
(Reinforcing)	...	...	—	43	42	—

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year the Ministry of Health introduced the use of a Trivalent Oral Vaccine for general use to persons within the priority categories. This vaccine can be used as substitution for or in addition to previous Salk injections, as well as being used for primary courses of vaccination, three doses constituting a primary course. By the end of the year the demand for Oral vaccine almost entirely superseded the demand for the Salk type of vaccine.

Cancer

Forty-six cases died from cancer during the year—19 males and 27 females, being nineteen cases less than last year.

The age incidence in these 46 cases is as follows :—

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90
Males	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	8	2
Females	—	—	—	2	2	8	5	4	6

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The Surrey County Council is responsible, in conjunction with the District Welfare Committee, for all matters relating to services provided under Section 29 and Section 30 of the National Assistance Act. Provisions are made for the Registration of the blind and for such persons the services of education, home employment, the provision of books, the provision of homes and hostels, and the provision of financial payments are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind in co-operation with the County Council. In addition the Council has extended the services to certain classes of partially sighted persons.